THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1183.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Profile Frames.

W. BACHE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned to this city with his Patent Phisiognotrace, and a supply of handsome Frames. His room is over Mrs. Smith's millinery room, opposite the Union Tavern, where he solicits the attendance of those who wish to have striking and correct likenesses in profile—Four for 25 cents.

January 28.

NOTICE.

THAT on Saturday the 11th day of February next, I WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Robert Thompson, dec. in this city, opposite the tenement of Col. Quarrier near the Basin of the Canal, a variety of TOOLS of the best quality, belonging to the different occupations of a Black-smith, Wheel-wright and Carpenter—a WAGGON, four DRAYS, three CARTS, and two CART BODIES—one sett of Chair and Waggon HARNESS—a valuable assortment of wheel-wright's TIMBER—all the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE too tedious to mention—3 MILCH COWS, and a CALF, and also two NEGRO WOMEN.

READY MONEY will be required for all sums not exceeding 20 dollars, and for all above that, six months credit upon giving bond and approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent, are requested to bring them forward without delay duly authenticated: those who are indebted will please discharge the same, as soon as possible, as the situation of the estate will not admit of delay in the payment thereof.

Sarah Thompson,
Adm'x. of Robt. Thompson, dec.

Richmond, 27th January, 1804.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last summer's growth, and may be had at his original Seed Store—Viz.

Red & white Clover Seed.
Lucern, and Timothy.
Burnet, and rye grass.
Saintfoine and burden do.
Furze, or whin seed.
Spring tares or vetches.
Hemp, flax and rape seed.
Canary, and spinage.
White & brown mustard.
Large Norfolk & summer turnip.
Green and white asparagus.
White curled endive.
Large cabbage, & Roman lettuce.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral.
Green and cos lettuce.
White lettuce.
Salmon, white turnip, & large black radish.
Blood red beet, and solid celery.
Early, & late cucumber.
Cresses, and pepper grass.
Large parsnip.
Large red, and orange carrot.

PEASE.
Early frame, charlton, and hutspur.
Dwarf marrowfat, Spanish moratto, glory of England, & blue Prussian peas.
Large Windsor, long pod, white Canterbury, and snap beans.

CABBAGE SEED.
Early, and late York cabbage,
Early, and late Batterfea.
Early, and late sugar loaf.
Green, and yellow savoy.
Large white Scotch cabbage.
Large white winter do.
Flat Dutch, & Madeira do
Red Dutch, to pickle.
Brussels sprouts, and Borecole.
Early, & late cauliflower.
Purple, green, and white brocoli.
Salsafie, and nasturtian.
Madeira, and silver onion.
Large London Leek.

With an assortment of Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, jars and beakers in sets for chimney ornaments; large red garden pots and pans, blue and white glass flower bottles, &c.

Richmond, January 12, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by dealing or otherwise, at his Store in Buckingham, under the direction of Mr. John Jenkins, are informed that their bonds, notes and accounts are placed for collection in the hands of Edward W. Trent, attorney at Law, who is authorised to receive the same and grant acquittances.

Wm. BROWN.

Manchester, 2d Jan. 1804.

The undersigned will attend the February Buckingham court, for the purpose of receiving the above debts—*those*, who fail to comply with this notice, can expect no indulgence.

EDWARD W. TRENT.

☞ E. W. T. has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the Courts of *Henrico, Chesterfield, Powhatan, Amelia* and *Cumberland*.

Richmond, 2d Jan. 1804.

NOTICE.

I wish to sell for ready money a very valuable Negro Woman and three likely Boys. I would prefer selling them together.

NATHANIEL BUMPASS, Sen.

Forks of Hanover, 31st Jan'y. 1804. 3t.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR,
For Sale at this Office.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College,

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at 10 dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of 500 dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of 15 dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 dollars each; the price of all others will be 15 dollars.

All prizes of 15 dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1st day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,038 *Tickets at 10 dollars,*		50,380
4,062 *ditto, at 15 dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 tickets renewed at $\frac{2}{3}$		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *Prizes of*	20,000 *dolls.*	40,000
2 *ditto of*	10,000 *dolls.*	20,000
3 *ditto of*	5,000 *dolls.*	15,000
30 *ditto of*	1,000	30,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 per cent.		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other Prize of*		20,000
1 *ditto of*		10,000
3 *ditto of*	5,000 *dollars,*	15,000
49 *ditto of*	1,000	49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 28th day of September, 1803;

BETWEEN

Anthony Walke, executor of Anthony Walke, dec. Plaintiff,

AND

William Nelson, executor, and Charles Carter Armistead, heir at law of William Armistead, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant Charles Carter Armistead, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to the subscriber, living in Augusta county, or lodging him in any jail so that I can get him again, a Negro Man named TOM LATE, the property of James Lamme of this county. He is 5 feet 6 inches high and well made, about 33 years of age, several scars on his forehead, viz: one large scar across his forehead and another rather crossing it, one on his temple, a large beard; had on and took with him, one bottle green broad cloth coat and drab do. one swansdown waistcoat and blue do. half boots and fur hat, and a pair of fancy cord and grey breeches. He was raised in Hanover county by Pettus Ragland. It is probable that he has taken that rout. The above reward will be given by me.

James Kennerly, jun.

December 15th, 1803. [3w]

Blank Bonds,

FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL stand the next season at my stable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the season, dischargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of August; when the season will expire. Excellent pasturage, each mare enclosed, *gratis*. Seperate enclosures will be provided for the Mares, according to their situation, and grain furnished at the market price. Every attention shall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unquestionably been one of the best racers on the English turf. At three years old he was winner seven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the best horses then running.—Among his races of that year he won a sweepstakes of 500 guineas each—he won the great Darby stakes at Epsom, which are the most important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopsqueever for 300 guineas. He won the Fortefique stakes, eleven subscribers of 50 guineas each. Over the Beacon course he won the Claret stakes, of 100 guineas each, beating seven capital horses, and receiving forfeit from seven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not start. At six years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran also for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he also ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the second horse for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two best horses on the English turf. He never started after he was six, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the best in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Chesnut horse DIOMED, purchased of me, by Messrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby stakes at Epsom—the Claret stakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be seen in the Racing Callendars. He is the sire of Grey Diomed, Quitlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spectator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Claudius, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was sold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards sold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 1700 guineas. Several others of his get have been sold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above flatement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled superiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine stakes at Fairfield in May last, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the sweepstakes of 549 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and since purchased by Mr. Hoome.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cooke, the sweepstakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr. Randolph's *Wiltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Taylor's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the rest paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the first day's sweepstakes at Petersburg, in May last.

Mr. Bland's Chesnut Colt, the second day's sweepstakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the post sweepstake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greatest credit.

Lavinia—the sweepstakes at Fredericksburg, in October, the largest amount ever run for in America, twenty subscribers, 200 dollars each—nine started, the rest paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the sweepstakes in Petersburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the sweepstakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty subscribers.

Ving-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Washington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Taylor's Skyscraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchased by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Exclusive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the present year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, sister to Juno, (the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse) his grand dam (sister to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Blossom, by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betsey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, Sen.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of Robert Spear, sen. dec'd. of Henrico county are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated on or before the 1st day of January 1805; as I shall plead payment for all debts brought forward after that date.

AGNES SPEAR, Adm'x.

January 10th 1804. 3wp.

NEW-YORK, January 30.

We owe it to the politeness of Captain Lain (who has on this night favored the Editor with Paris papers to the 22d November, and a list of vessels left at Bordeaux on the 28th ult.) that we are enabled to lay before the readers of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER this day later European intelligence than has hitherto been received in the United States.

We have confined our translations almost entirely to that important subject which engrosses the attention of the whole civilized world—the invasion of Great Britain. This event it will be perceived, was drawing to a crisis. Bonaparte was at Boulogne, on his way to Ostend, for the purpose of inspecting the preparations making throughout the sea-coast of the republic; and every thing was nearly ready for the expedition.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

BOULOGNE, *November* 16.

The day before yesterday, the First Consul, after having reviewed the army, ordered the execution of several military night evolutions. He spent the whole of yesterday in the port, notwithstanding visiting the two divisions of the flotilla that were arriving from Havre, which made in two tides. The Boulogne flotilla is therefore reinforced by sixty vessels, each carrying 24 pounders.

It has been remarked, as omnious, that in digging here to establish the encampment of the First Consul, a military axe has been found appearing to have belonged to the Roman army that invaded England. There have also been found at Emblefeuse, in digging the foundation for the tent of the First Consul, medals of William the Conqueror. It must be at least acknowledged that these circumstances are at least whimsical, and they will appear still more singular, on recollecting that when General Bonaparte visited the ruins of Peluese in Egypt, he there found a Cameo of Julius Cæsar.

The camps of the army resemble a town.—The soldier is at least as comfortable in them as in a barracks. General Soult has paid particular attention to that important part of the military administration, which has so much influence upon the health of the troops.

The north winds, which are prevailing with some violence, have driven off the English cruisers to a great distance from Boulogne: the currents are extremely rapid in those ports. [*Moniteur.*]

November 19.

The wind blows fresh from the S. W. The enemy's cruisers have retired into their own ports for safety. The advanced guard of a division from Havre, composed of about twenty vessels of the flotilla, is entering. They performed the passage in twenty-four hours; this makes the seventh we have received here since the arrival of the First Consul.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, the First Consul sat off from the head quarters, and embarked on board a superb boat, the Lioness, that was waiting for him; and, notwithstanding the extreme violence of the wind, visited several vessels of the flotilla recently arrived at this port; some gun and galley boats performed a few evolutions which were executed with the greatest promptness and regularity.

To-morrow the First Consul will go to Estaples, to give the several works that are going on in the port, the activity which his presence produces wherever he shows himself.

OSTEND, *November* 10.

Our camp is nearly finished. Very favorable weather contributes to it, and it already makes a very handsome appearance. The soldiers are lodged in large barracks covered with thatch, and all on ranges; wide streets separate them. Great order and cleanliness prevail through the whole. We are in hopes that the First Consul,

whom we expect here in a few days, will be as pleased with it as the Minister of war has been.

The construction of gun boats and pinnaces is nearly finished, and our place has been put in a state to defy the insults of the English: a line of one hundred and forty cannons and mortars of the largest calibre, displays itself all along the sea shore. After all, we see but few cruizers, seldom more than 4 or 5, and those of small force.

PARIS, *November* 13—23.

Twenty men are alternatively taken from each company of the regiments of the line composing the camp at Boulogne, and embarked on board the flat-bottomed boats, to learn how to handle the oars and the cannon; which they executed with great alacrity and precision.

An American vessel from Bordeaux, in ballast, has entered Nantz river.—She was visited off Bell-Isle by an English frigate who forcibly took away three of her crew.

Extract of a letter from Boulogne, dated Nov. 9.

"One hundred vessels, each carrying 24 pounders present themselves in the road daily. The number of vessels of all sizes that are to serve in the expedition against England is computed at five thousand. Never has Boulogne exhibited a more lively appearance than at this time. The circulation of cash is greater than in any other part of the republic. A great number of generals are here.

The barrack in which the First Consul lodges is placed on a very elevated eminence, commanding an extensive view of the shores and harbour; the barrack of rear Admiral Bruix is at its right. The coasts are lined with cannon and mortars. All these mortars are cast on a new plan; they weigh 8000 lbs. and reach to the distance of three kilometres.

Every day encreases the mass of the forces by the successive arrival of the flotillas. The First Consul is pressing all the works with an inconceivable activity.

November 13.

Madame Le Clerc is married to Prince Borghese. The nuptials have been celebrated at Morfontaine.

November 14.

On the 11th inst. was launched at Havre, in the presence of the minister of marine, the pinnace built for the First Consul. The minister afterwards reviewed the conscript workmen, visited minutely the workshops, magazines, timber-yards, the vessels in armament, and the flotilla ready to put to sea.

A convoy of four gun-boats, twelve flat-bottomed boats, two pinnaces and eleven transports, which sailed from Havre on the 7th November, arrived safe at Boulogne the next day.

Orders have been issued at Brussels to prepare there a great quantity of ship bread for the service of the army of England. The construction of oars in the forest of Soignes, goes on with redoubled activity. It is asserted that not less than thirty thousand are to be made.

November 17.

The armament of the doggers and fishing boats that are in the docks at Dunkirk, goes on with the greatest activity. Each of these vessels will carry one 24 pounder and four 4 pounders. They will be manned, independently of the land troops, with forty seamen; they will have besides, a stable for the transportation of a few horses. Some pinnaces of a new construction are also fitting out, and several flat-bottomed boats are daily looked for from Holland.

On the 12th Nov. several merchant vessels that had been detained in the channel for the service of the republic, have sailed from Brussels. Those which remain will soon follow.

November 18.

The English continue cruizing off Cherbourg, but at two gun shot distance, which places them in a situation from whence it is impossible to observe what passes in the port. The service of the signals is performed with an astonishing celerity. In the space of three hours intelligence is communicated from Cherbourg to Flessingue. All the ports, villages and cottages on the shore are full of companies of horse chasseurs. Every thing is in readiness for departure.

November 19.

Three divisions of the flotilla of St. Malo, consisting of 18 flat-bottomed boats, 3 gun boats, 22 sloops, 40 fishing boats of Newfoundland, and one pinnace, sailed from that port in the night of the 11th to the 12th Nov. steering for Cherbourg.

November 21.

On the 14th Nov. a division of the flotilla arrived at Granville from St. Malo, set sail from thence and put into Regneville. It consisted of 22 gun boats and transports. A second division of a like force was ready to put to sea from the same port. For several days past the English have not appeared in sight.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, *November* 7.

Our commercial intercourse direct with England is now entirely re-established by the way of Dusseldorff and Embden, and commerce has resumed its former channel. It is by the borders of the Rhine, Franconia, Suabia, Bavaria, &c. and even Switzerland, that the merchants and traders of upper Germany, continue their connections with England, and receive from thence as agents the goods which they afterwards distribute in all the neighbouring countries. The carriage is not very expensive; the quintal from Embden to our city costs only 6 to 7 florins.

HAMBURGH, *November* 5.

It is asserted that the arrival of General Berthier in this city has for its object to negociate a loan of five millions with the three Hanse towns, for which the domains of the country of Hanover are to be mortgaged. A meeting of our Burghers has been called for to-morrow, to take into consideration these proposals of the French General.

November 7.

On the 5th instant, the burghers of this city granted the loan demanded by General Berthier for the states of Hanover. That loan will be four millions of livres. A committee of five senators and deputies of the burghers have been appointed to settle the particulars relative to that business, &c. It is thought the General will go from hence to Lubeck and Bremen to make similar proposals. The sum demanded, it is said, for the states of Hanover, from the Hanse towns of Hamburgh, Bremen and Lubeck, is from 14 to 17 millions of livres.

HANOVER, *November* 7.

There are at this moment at Hamburgh, four ships ready to sail down the Elbe; two are loaded with cannon, 24 pounders, and the other two with gun-powder. A secret expedition is talked of.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

HAGUE, *November* 8.

The English have left the small island of Rottum, where they had landed a detachment of troops on the 27th October.

Our government is determined to employ every possible measure to augment the number of transports, independently of those of the military marine.

The vessels detained for the state service, by means of an indemnification to the owners, are entirely in readiness for the service to which they are destined. Their junction is now completing.

It is thought our government will shortly appoint a committee charged to compliment the First Consul, who it is hoped will arrive soon at Flessingue.

November 11.

There have been launched at Rotterdam, five new flat-bottomed boats which complete the number of 50 of these vessels all ready to put to sea. Nine schooners destined to carry each three 18 pounders, are yet on the stocks and nearly finished. The frigate Irette, lately built at Rotterdam, has been sent to Helvoetsluys, to be armed and equipped, and put in a state of service.

ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

MILAN, *November* 10.

The division of the troops of the Italian Republic which goes in France, has received positive orders to set off on the 17th of this month. That division comprizes more than seven thousand, one thousand of which are cavalry.

HELVETIC REPUBLIC.

BERNE, *November* 10.

Orders have been brought by an extraordinary courier, to some of the French corps stationed in Switzerland, to return to France without delay, in order to be employed in the expeditionary army against England, assembled in the environs of Saint Omer and Dunkirk.

Further Translations from our file of French Papers, received by the Minerva.

FRANCE.

PARIS, *November* 3.

The present situation of the coasts of France and Holland, from Bayonne to the Texel, is the subject of all thought and conversation. It is well known that the ports of Cherbourg, Nantz, Boulogne, Dunkirk, Offend, Flessingue, the Meuse, and the Texel, are every day filling up with vessels.

November 16.

Letters from Venice, Trieste, and other ports of the Adriatic sea, informs us that the British fleet which anchored off Alexandria consists of four or five ships of the line, several frigates and sloops of war, and a great number of transports. That fleet arrived there fifteen days after the taking of the city by the Arnaurs and Mamelukes, and landed three or four thousand men, destined to occupy the principal seaports and towns of Egypt. It is the same squadron so long spoken of as making great preparations at Malta, and whose destination it was thought would be to make an attack upon the Isle of Elbe. These letters further say that the English had never ceased to keep up an intercourse with the chiefs of the Mamelukes or beys, who secretly received from them artillery, arms and ammunition of all kinds. It is certain that a convention had been concluded between them and general Stuart, by which they would be authorised to occupy some of the towns of Egypt in case the Mamelukes should again render themselves masters of it; and it is in virtue of that treaty the English have now debarked in Egypt.

DUNKIRK, *October* 29.

The American ship Ann, with a cargo of Tobacco and Cotton, from Norfolk, entered this port yesterday. She was bound for Havre, but the English cruizers off that port would not suffer her to go in.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, *October* 15.

The Danish navy consists at this time of 19 ships of the line, 15 frigates, 8 brigs, 1 cutter, 1 chebec, 1 yacht, and 13 gun-boats; in all 58 sail, and 2064 cannons. There are on the stocks 3 ships of the line, 4 frigates, and 1 brig.

November 5.

The English have made in the several ports of the Baltic such considerable purchases of grains that the necessaries of life have risen to an enormous price.

The following details which have been published respecting the Asiatic town of Astracan, comprised in the vast provinces of Russia, and center of the commerce between that state and Persia, by means of the Caspian sea, in the neighbourhood of which it is situated, give an idea of its importance, and of the prosperity to which it has risen by degrees.—It possesses an establishment of silk-worms, eighty four silk manufactories, eighty one cotton manufactories, five morocco manufactories, seventy four dye-houses, twenty four brick-kilns, ninety two vineyard plots, two hundred and twelve mills, &c. The commercial houses consist of eleven hundred and eighty Russians, five foreigners, eighteen Tartars and four Hindoos. Amongst the inhabitants there are two thousand one hundred and eighty-two Persians, Bucharas and Hindoes. The town contains two thousand shops, six convents, fifty-seven churches, four of which are Amenian, two Catholics, one Lutheran, twenty seven Tartarian mosques, and a meeting house of Hindoes.

TURKEY.

From the borders of the Danube, Nov. 2.

Tranquility has not been of long duration in the provinces of European Turkey. From every quarter we learn that the fire of rebellion has burst forth a new on different points; hordes of brigands have again made their appearance in the province of Romania; it is even reported they have repulsed the troops sent against them. We are also informed that the Monenegrins (inhabitants of Turkish Albania) are in complete insurrection. The Pacha of Bosnia endeavoured to suppress the first movements, but completely failed in the attempt; it is asserted even that part of his troops went over to the rebels. The spirit of revolt has likewise manifested itself in Macedonia; in short every thing seems to presage that European Turky will soon be in a state of total disorganization, and abandoned to the most deplorable anarchy. The measures the Porte had taken have produced but a momentary advantage. They were too confined and not sufficiently energetic to restore tranquility. This state of things cannot be otherwise but infinitely injurious to the commercial relations between the subjects of Austria and the Turks; they begin already to experience a great stagnation especially in what concerns the exportation of foreign merchandize.

NEW-YORK, January 31.

By the Enterprize from Cork, Irish dates to the 28th, and London to the 24th of November are received at the office of the Morning Chronicle. The arrival from Bordeaux, furnishing late intelligence from the Connecticut, renders that brought by this arrival of less importance.

The London papers count considerably on a difference between France and Russia, arising from another, that M. Markoff, the Russian charge de affairs, had received an insult from the First Consul, on account of the interposition of the Emperor Alexander to save Portugal from the late threatened attack. They also support their expectations of a difference between the two powers on a report, that Count Woronzow, the Russian Ambassador at the British Court, was superceded, and count Kalitchew appointed in his stead.

This rumour of a disagreement between France and Russia is declared unfounded, in our recent Paris intelligence.

On the 22d of Nov. the King of Great Britain went in state to the House of Lords, where the Commons being sent for, and assembled, the Imperial Parliament was opened by a speech from the throne, to the following effect:

"His Majesty sets out with extolling the zeal and unanimity of the people, so eminently displayed by the volunteers— congratulates the house on the termination of the late sedition in Ireland, and the bringing the leaders to justice.

"His majesty also congratulates his people on the capture of the colonies of Demerara and Essequibo; and concludes with an assurance, that he will, if occasion should require, share the exertions, and the dangers, of his faithful subjects, in person, in defence of their religion, their constitution, and their laws."

The trade of England with Portugal is stated, to continue uninterupted by the circumstances of the war.

The Spanish and Portuguese Ambassadors had frequent interviews with Earl St. Vincent, first lord of the admiralty.

Lord Hawkesbury has been created a peer of the realm, by the title of baron Hawkesbury.

It is said that Mr. Grey was very anxious for a coalition between Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox; that propositions for that purpose had been drawn up but were eventually abandoned.

The British appear to have considered apprehension of Ireland being the first point of invasion.—The admiralty have recently made numerous appointments for the raising and organizing of sea fensibles along the coasts of that island. An officer by name Hatterson, said to have arrived at Plymouth, and who had escaped from Bourdeaux to Spain, strengthened those fears. He reported that the army assembled at Bayonne under general Augercan, is destined for Ireland. He had ascertained that several Irish prisoners of war had been enticed or forced into this army, which early in the present month consisted of 30,000 men, & was continually augmenting.

Our English papers reprobates with much spirit the ideas of fortification, on which the hopes of many are founded in case of invasion.—It observes that if the lines, are, as they must be, extensive, the force requisite to man them properly would better beat the enemy on bolder ground without them.

The invading force is still mementarily expected, and they account for the procrastination by supposing that Bonaparte finds the defensive preparations so far beyond what he had expected, that he deems it expedient to provide a stronger force and to make more formidable arrangements for the attack.

The further bombardment of the French parts, Boulogne, &c. it was believed had been resolved on by the British government, and would be carried into effect with the utmost vigour.

From the general tenor of the papers received, the nation seems to feel much anxiety and alarm, which it appears to be the policy of the French to encourage, by continual movements, menacing immediate descent.

Ireland continues as formerly in a state of forced tranquility: outrages are occasionally committed on the military, and arrests, though less numerous, were not unfrequent.

Mr. James Tandy (son of the celebrated Irish patriot Napper Tandy) after being some weeks in the custody of a messenger had, after several examinations, been finally committed to Kilmainham goal for trial.

A letter from Kingston, Jam. dated Dec. 6th, says, "We have just learnt by the Revolutionnaire frigate, arrived this morning from Portsmouth, England, that Admiral Linois and his whole squadron have been captured by the English in the East Indies on their passage to take possession of Pondicherry."

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1804.

DIED—at Warwick, on Thursday night last, after a tedious indisposition, Mr. HENRY RANDOLPH.

The following account of a Ball given at George-Town by the members of Congress on the acquisition of Louisiana, extracted from the National Intelligencer, must be amusing to many of our readers:—

"On Tuesday evening last, the public joy on the acquisition of LOUISIANA, was expressed by a BALL given at the assembly room of George-Town, by a number of the MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. This assembly was by far the most numerous and brilliant which has ever met in this district. The walls of the room were on this occasion decorated with festoons of laurel. At the East end, in the centre, was placed a transparent portrait of the President of the United States, surrounded by the banners of several of our military corps. All the windows of the house were illuminated, and from its high situation, at the angle of one of the principal streets, the extent of its front; and the reflection of the show, the effect and brilliancy of the illumination, were great, and extended to a considerable distance.

"Two rooms were opened for dancing, and when the tickets were drawn, above 130 ladies, and twice that number of gentlemen, were assembled. During the Ball, about 200 ladies, and near 300 gentlemen, were present, and notwithstanding the extreme pressure of so large a company, the most perfect good order, and the highest flow of hilarity, were kept up, without being interrupted by any apparent efforts of management, every difference of opinion or contrariety of intention being melted into one single and unanimous sentiment of social and patriotic joy. Too much credit cannot, on this account, be given to the managers, for their watchful attention to the course of the entertainment.

"Such an occasion, & such feelings, cannot, in the course of the history of a nation, occur frequently. The plain unembellished walls of our rooms, the want of that splendor, and that admiration which painting, gilding and all the artful scenery of architecture can produce, and the still plainer equality of our manners, may, perhaps, to a foreign eye, and to foreign habits, place the grade of such a public festival far below the spectacles that celebrate the atchievements of warriors, or the peace that only suspends the career of destruction. But when humanity rejoices in the extension of the empire of freedom, and of peace, the superficial effects of the arts of the painter, and of the gilder, vanish before the splendor of the event, and put place and form out of consideration."

Fetes of this nature, on such an important occasion, are certainly highly proper. They awaken the enthusiasm of the people to natural grandeur, and serve to eradicate personal prejudice from the minds of those, who are only occupied by motives of selfishness, and not the interest of the country. We could have wished, however, that this brilliant assembly had been honored with the presence of the several foreign ambassadors; for their absence is to be presumed, from the silence of the Editor of the National Intelligencer on that head. A man of the politeness of Mr. Smith, would have alloted them a conspicuous place in his editorial paragraph, had they been invited. This neglect, in our opinion, derogates considerably from the credit which Mr. Smith is inclined to bestow on the managers of the ball room. Nor can we see any proper reason why the assembly room, of the Capitol of the United States, should in the appearance of its walls, and its decorations, resemble a Gypsey barn, as described in the Intelligencer.

An amendment to the naturalization bill has had a first and second reading in the House of Representatives. It provides for the naturalization of every free white person, who has lived in the United States from any time between the 18th of June 1798, and the 14th of April 1802, to the present day. This is going farther than Duane's petition for the Pennsylvania aliens, which was rejected with merited contempt last session of Congress.

De Witt Clinton, since his election to the mayor office of the city of New-York, has lost in a considerable degree, the popularity which he held with the *sons of freedom* in that *city*. His proud and haughty conduct and persecuting disposition have given universal disgust. Every native American, who held any office subjected to his will, has been set adrift; and the vacancy filled by some ragged Irishman, destitute of every moral principle. Such is the reign of Jacobinism!

A communication has appeared in the American Citizen, asserting that the friends of Mr. Burr have accused Mr. Coleman, the Editor of the Evening Post, as being the author of the celebrated pamphlet of Aristides, written with the intention of injuring the Vice-President. But the writer of the paragraph says this is only artful finesse of Burr's friends, for that Mr. Coleman would have made a much more plausible and satisfactory defence of the Vice-President; and that a composition from the elegant pen of Mr. Coleman would have been more correct in language, and in every respect superior to the pamphlet in its present form. Mr. Coleman very properly has made a reply to the correspondent of Mr. Cheetham; with the greatest politeness he thanks him for the opinion entertained of his talents; regrets that any reports prejudicial to them, should obtain a currency, and declares with the most christian zeal that he was neither the author or ever read any of the *calumnies* of Aristides until he saw them in print.

The Editor of the Aurora has declared hostilities against the Legislature of Pennsylvania; he considers the report of the committee of the House of Representatives proposing to agree to the offers of

the Bank of Pennsylvania, a document of so extraordinary a nature, and the principle, if adopted, subversive both of the rights of the citizen and of property. In this respect we certainly coincide with Mr. Duane. We regard no measures more arbitrary or hostile to public good, as the granting of undue privileges to corporate bodies. The freer and more open every branch of commerce and trade is to the citizens at large, the more flourishing and wealthy will the country become. It is contrary to every principle of reason, in a new and agricultural territory, such as America, to confine the banking system to corporate bodies; and to grant monopolies to particular classes of men. Fond and sedulous as the Europeans are, in restricting the several branches of art in large cities, to corporations established for the purpose; every encouragement is held out for individuals desirous of establishing banks or houses of discount. Why the citizens of the United States are so jealous of the increase of banks, or why so much dread the consequences arising from these aids to commerce, is not easy to conceive. We apprehend that the secret cause of this enmity to the banking system, may be traced to our monied speculators, who enrich themselves by oppressing the industrious artizan and the useful labourer, from the extortion of illegal interest. Were a sufficient number of banks, unfettered by charters, established in every city of the union, it would operate as a more powerful antedote to the pernicious practice of usury, than any laws which the wisest legislators could frame for the purpose. Usury and mercantile oppression, are certain to prevail in every place where houses of discount at legal interest are not to be found; but it is to be hoped that the formation of the contemplated bank in this state, will annihilate in a great measure the destructive traffic.

Duane informs us, that at the celebrated Fete given at Still's Hotel, on account of the acquisition of Louisiana—"The president was escorted from his own house to the place of entertainment by members of both houses of Congress the brigadier-general and the colonel of the Washington militia, and the officers of government generally. His approach was announced by a discharge of artillery from the Hill, and he was received at the door by the president and vice-presidents of the day, and welcomed by a full band of music playing Jefferson's March." All this parade and pomp we by no means condemn; but we beg leave to remind our readers, as also the subscribers of the Aurora, how this same Duane ridiculed the Navy Band for serenading Col. Burr last winter on the night of his arrival at Washington. This military etiquette, Duane then said, was only acceptable to men fond of courtly splendor, and the tinsel trappings of royal dignity. The procession of President Adams from Quincy to Boston on the 17th of August 1797, it may be remembered, has repeatedly received the lash of the Pennsylvania organ, and has been stigmatized as the height of folly and ostentation. The procession of President Jefferson is however eulogised by all the fulsome panegyric which Duane can trumpet forth; as being an event so glorious and so happy, which may not occur again for centuries to come.

JEROME BONAPARTE.—"It is stated (says a London paper) that Jerome Bonaparte has succeeded in negociating a new treaty of alliance between France and America, which is mentioned as the occasion of the recent conduct of the latter government towards this country."

We have received from Richmond, a Virginia edition of the pamphlet of Aristides, to which has been added, "an Appendix, by a gentleman of North-Carolina." The Appendix is written with great intemperance; and the style, tho' gorgeous, is not splendid. The writer appears to be actuated by a bitter hatred to Mr. Hamilton, and in indulging this passion, descends to the coarsest ribaldry and abuse. He thus closes a severe philippic:—"We read the characters of the Clintons and Livingstons as drawn by Aristides, without any other emotion than that which is excited by the deserved punishment of the deepest villainy. A tear would not be shed, but a smile might be raised, although every Livingston and Clinton who has received the lash of Aristides, were suspended on one gibbet.—We should only regard the circumstance as one of the ordinary executions of Providence, and proceeding from the just judgment of God. But with respect to Hamilton, we weep at the idea, that there should exist one instance of such exalted talent, so deeply clothed in vice, and only trimmed with virtue."

But the virulence of this North-Carolinian, is not confined to Gen. Hamilton. It includes all those, who, in politics, admire the resplendant acquirements of this distinguished statesman. Mr. Coleman, the able Editor of the New-York Evening Post, partakes largely of his scurrility; and, what will best elucidate the character of the writer, and his claim to correctness, he speaks with equal indignity and contempt of James Cheetham and William Duane. In speaking of Mr. Coleman he betrays the fury of a madman; tramples on the decency of political disquisition, and the decorum of a gentleman.

He then pounces down on the Editor of the Aurora, with the following anecdote: "A Mr. Saunderson, a respectable clerical character now in Virginia, but some years since chaplain to a regiment in the East-Indies, asserted to several gentlemen in Richmond, and as also in the printing office where these pages are set, that he was present at the amusing scene, when the *seat of honor of the Pennsylvania Organ was harmonized by a British Drummer.*"

Of such materials is the appendix composed. We have seldom seen more acrimony infused into so small a compass. Political discussion, under the influence of such passions, must certainly conduct to civil dissentions and personal violence. The reputation of our country, and the dignity of the human character are alike insulted and degraded by such pestiferous productions.

Relf's Gaz.

The brig Minerva brings dispatches for government from our minister at Paris, which are supposed of an interesting nature—they will proceed with this morning's mail to Washington.

The French government having learnt that the French general Boyer was detained in prison in Scotland, have directed that one of the most distinguished English prisoners shall be confined in the same manner and subjected to similar treatment.

Morn. Chron.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Concerning the Virginia Bank.

It is rumored, that there are several objections against the law for incorporating the Virginia Bank. That which seems to have the most weight, is the influence which the representative of the state will have in voting for the three thousand shares which are reserved by the law for the commonwealth. *It appears that the treasurer, as the representative of the commonwealth, shall have a vote or votes equal to the greatest number of votes which shall be given at the said election, on any three thousand shares held by the greatest number of stockholders.*

To ascertain the effect of this right, it is necessary to make some calculations. Let us suppose that sundry individuals holding 3000 shares shall give 3000 votes. This will entitle the treasurer to give 3000 also. If the stockholders and the treasurer shall pursue opposite plans, these votes will exactly balance each other, and there will then remain 9000 other shares, which will be held by sundry other persons, who will have it in their power to govern the election.

It is true, if the treasurer shall think proper to intrigue, with a considerable number of stockholders, that they may chuse all the directors; so likewise, if the stockholders combine to oppose the designs of the treasurer, they may chuse all the directors. The state, therefore, instead of having a preponderating influence, will have none.

It is well known that there is no possible situation or circumstance, which will not admit of suppositions and phantoms, affording occasion for the timid to doubt and fear; and although it may be well enough to indulge individuals of this description for the sake of argument, with such visionary caprices, yet when they are likely to injure the community thereby, it is necessary that their doubts, surmises and fears should be examined and opposed.

Before the people at large are misled by the busy tongue of error and misrepresentation, let it be engraven on their minds, that the treasurer is elected annually; that the importance of the office requires that he should be in every respect trust worthy; that the state holds 3000 shares in the Bank, has authorised the whole revenue, *and any other debt due to the commonwealth*, to be received in the notes of this Bank; so that the state pledges all the existing public resources upon the good management of the Bank. Is it then reasonable to give way to a fear, that any combination can ever exist, in which the representative of the commonwealth, either to gratify private enmity or friendship,—to promote one political faction or oppose another, will hazard the resources of the country, and his own personal character, for such petty purposes? Or if, contrary to all reasonable expectation, it should be so, would it not most surely terminate in his own removal?

Before the reader forms an opinion upon the subject, let him recollect, that the stockholders, generally, will never be induced to appoint persons as directors, who are not considerably interested in the institution, and are generally deemed to be men of honor and independent circumstances. And it cannot be presumed, that such persons will so far forget or neglect their own interests, as to elect improper directors, or that any set of men who are fit to be trusted, will ever gratify their spleen or caprice, so as to expose their own reputations or fortunes.

The predominant passion of the human heart, is interest. Let men act as they may towards each other, in other respects, this strong and universal chain will forever bind them to union and prudence in the management of any thing where the interest is common; and a little reflection will teach us, that the seller of tobacco or any other article, does not enquire into the political or social principles of the purchaser; he seeks the man, and will prefer him, whose terms agree most with his own interest. Upon this principle, the stockholders will vote for those in whose security they have the most confidence; and the directors, if they are wise, will encourage dealings with those who are most rich and punctual, no matter to what faction, country or clime they may belong.

The writer of this has a better opinion of the destinies of our country, than to fear, much less believe, that the conspicuous characters who will from time to time represent the rights of the state, will form any combinations inconsistent with their own honor, or the interest of the institution; so that he is disposed to treat all the objections which he has yet heard, like the "baseless fabric of a vision."

These remarks are sent to the press, as the first impressions of a writer, who is a friend, not only to the charter as it is granted, but to the system of banking in general. It is possible that he may have given so much way to his inclinations, as to have overlooked parts of the law which are pregnant with future evil. The best mode to ascertain this question will be by a calm and temperate discussion, which is the chief motive for writing this article. Let those who have objections publish them, so that the community, after dispassionate determination, may adopt or reject, according to the weight of argument, and not according to groundless prejudices, which cannot be supported either by reason or fact. CANDIDUS.

The following is the translation of a Proclamation published at Guadaloupe on the 11th ult.

In the name of the French Republic.

PROCLAMATION.

Augustus Ernouf, General of Division, Captain-General of Guadaloupe and its dependencies.

Citizen Inhabitants!

The English, for some time past, have announced great preparations against the French Colonies; their Emissaries exaggerate the strength of the forces which they say compose this armament; their partizans endeavor, by subtile means, to give an air of truth to these hostile rumors, and endeavor to instil a settlement of terror into the minds of the peaceable inhabitants of this government, in order to gain time to rally together some obscure individuals, basely sold to the interest of England.

Although judging in a military and political point of view of the present situation of the two nations, we ought to despise the menaces of an enemy, who has much greater reason to dread an invasion than we have, still prudence requires us to adopt such measures, as may dissipate these reports, compose the minds of our peaceable inhabitants, and preserve that tranquility to which this colony has at length been restored.

The instant I learnt the rupture of the Negociations between the two powers, I availed myself of the different resources of nature and art for the defence of this country.—I immediately issued the necessary orders to the different chiefs of the army. The commandants of the militia, those of the line and the directors of the artillery received my particular instructions.—Nothing remains for me now to do, citizens, but to point out to you the line of conduct which it will be proper for you to follow with me, as chief of the colony, and that which I shall pursue towards you; and in order that no person may plead ignorance, I announce it to you, in the most solemn manner.

1st As soon as it shall certainly be known that an invasion is intended on the part of the enemy every inhabitant, summoned by his commander, shall immediately repair to the post assigned to him.

2d Every owner of slaves shall carry with him four domestics of colour selected from those in whom he places the most confidence. These men upon arriving at the post assigned to their master shall receive arms.

3d Every inhabitant able to carry arms, who shall refuse to march upon receiving orders to do so from the chief of his Battalion, shall be deemed as a traitor to his country, arrested as such, and delivered over to a council of war to be tried within 24 hours.

4th Every person who with seditious designs shall endeavor to lessen the confidence due to government, or shall attempt to disseminate alarm and terror by obscure and perfidious means, amongst the peaceable inhabitants, shall in like manner be arrested and delivered over to the council of war.—And whoever knows of the designs and measures of the enemy and conceals them from the government shall be considered as an accomplice and adherent.

Inhabitants of Guadaloupe!

A glorious career opens itself before you. Banish from your minds the false and dishonorable idea, that the enemy of the French name can protect your property. The secret of the Cabinet of Saint James's is at length known; Her end is the ruin of our colonies, the destruction of our commerce, and the abolition of that benign government which protects you. Let your conduct imitate that of the mother country. The French knew the perfidy and injustic of the English government, and rallied around the First Consul, to offer him their hearts and their devotion; this noble and enthusiasm has been spontaneous and general.—The Great Bonaparte expects the same homage from the colonies. He will judge of your exertions, and hold you responsible for your conduct. His wise and powerful government can either punish or reward.

Have you not already resisted the attack of the English? and if they dare again to present themselves, are you not familiarised to the dangers of war? are there not many among you who have received honorable wounds? The soldiers of the line, your brave companions, who have already fought so violently for you are again ready to spill their blood in defence of your persons and property.—It is your interest then to second them. If protected by the superior fire of their vessels, the enemy should accomplish a landing, notwithstanding our united efforts; if (which I take to be impossible) the ardor of Frenchmen should fail to bury them in the waves, as soon as they land upon our soil.—Then citizens, you know the kind of warfare which this country is so particularly adapted to! Fire, sword, difficult marches, an unwholesome climate, will all contribute to destroy an enemy, who harrassed without intermission, by disadvantageous skirmishes, will have no resources to repair their losses; we will rush upon them with the rapidity of thunder, as well as upon the habitations of such perfidious Frenchmen as shall declare in their favor, no doubt of being able under any other government, to discharge those debts with which they are overwhelmed.

Inhabitants of Guadaloupe.

I desire nothing but your happiness; (every day convinces you of it) all my solicitude is for your welfare; my principles are invariable; I rely upon men of honor, as they ought to rely upon me.

Given at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, the 19th Frimaire (11th December,) the twelfth year of the Republic, 1803.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31.

The ship William, Swaine, arrived at this port yesterday from Cork, left there on the 23th of November, but brings no papers later than the 19th. Captain Swaine informs us that Ireland continued in a state of tranquility at the time of his departure; the whole of the sea coast had been put in a state of defence: and every man in the country capable of bearing arms had received orders to hold himself in requisition. The French fleet, which was said to have anchored in Bantry-Bay, proved to be a British squadron which had put in there for water.

February 3.

A letter from Hamburgh, dated October 29, mentions, that though the Weser and the Elbe continue in a state of blockade, shipments, in American vessels, through the sound, by way of Lubeck, or Kiel, would turn to good account in Hamburg, as they can export goods to Holland, and even France, by way of canals through the interior of that country, with the greatest safety, though with some additional expence. Coffee, sugars, cochineal, indigo and logwood, were all on the rise; and it was expected teas, nankeens, tobacco and rum, would soon follow. American produce in great demand.

Further Translations from our file of late Paris Papers.

PARIS, *November* 16.

The Generals to whom the defence of the coasts from Rochelle to Boulogne is consided are, for La Vendee, Panlet; Bourgneuf to Vilaine, La Coste; Villaine to Brest, Sebastiana; Brest to Cancale, Lemarois: Cancale to Havre, La Houssaye Havre to Boulogne, Dupas.

A Paris paper of the 8th November says, That General Rochambeau writes from St. Domingo that the positions remain the same and safe; he pledges himself to preserve the Colony!

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

On Monday Evening, Feb. 13th 1804, will be presented a Celebrated Play, called

The WEST INDIAN.

Stockwell—Mr. M'Kenzie.
Belcour—Mr. Story.
Captain Dudley—Mr. Clare.
Charles Dudley—Mr. Bailey.
Major O'Flaherty—Ma. Green.
Stukely—Mr. Comer.
Fulmer—Mr. Hopkins.
Varland—Mr. West.
Servant—Mr. Martin.

Lady Rusport—Miss Melford.
Charlotte Rusport—Mrs. West, Jun.
Louisa—Mrs. Green,
Mrs. Fulmer—Mrs. Lynch.
Lucy—Mrs. Story.

To which will be added the Grand Romance of

BLUE BEARD,

OR,

FEMALE CURIOSITY.

☞ Doors to be opened at 5, and performance to begin at 6 o'clock, precisely.

*** Tickets to be had at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, at Mr. Davis's Printing Office, and at the Theatre. Admittance One Dollar.

Virginia—to wit:

At a Chancery District Court, held in the city of Williamsburg, 23d day of July, 1803.

Benjamin Kidd, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Thomas Crittenden and Jane Crittenden, Defendants.

THE defendant Thomas Crittenden not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of April term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the former Capitol in this city.

A Copy,

Anth'y. Robinson, c. c.

The Hay-Market Gardens

FOR RENT.

I WILL Rent or Lease my Public Gardens in this city, for one or more years. The extensive buildings erected therein, the Circus (which may be, at a small expence made a Temporary Summer Theatre)—the pleasurable, sportive and convenient arrangements already completed, added to their natural advantages of situation, render them equal to any place of the kind on the continent—Additional plantings and prunings of trees, flowers and flowering shrubs are going on; the walks, booths and arbors attending to, so as to be ready for opening early in the spring—together with a large Ice House filled with excellent ice. I would also rent my

DWELLING-HOUSE,

with the Gardens, or to a private family, now separating by a neat pailing from the public garden. This is one of the most pleasant situations in this city; the House large and convenient with every necessary out house—Two offices with fire places in the yard, and an extensive Kitchen and Flower Garden, and Ice House in complete order.

J. Pryor.

Richmond, 10th Feb. 1804. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Auction, pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those

Valuable Estates,

In the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec. known by the names of *Chester Hill & King's Island Slashes,*

THE Sale will take place at the Eagle Tavern in in the city of Richmond, on Thursday the 1st day of March next. The terms of sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day of sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell these two tracts of land separately, and either entire or divided as may best suit the purchasers. In the Chester Hill tract will be included part of a small tract adjoining, formerly known by the name of Auburn Chase. For further particulars, enquire of Macmurdo & Fither.

By the Commissioners,

Richmond, Dec. 28, 1803. Mtf

BLANK BONDS,

For Sale at this Office.

TO BE SOLD.

In obedience to a decree of the county court of Amherst, the subscribers will expose to sale, to the highest bidder, on the first day of March next, on the premises, at six months credit,

A TRACT OF LAND,

LYING on Rockfish River, in Amherst county, containing between 90 and 100 acres, now in the possession of John Lobbin, to satisfy a debt due from the said Lobbin to the executors of John Hudson, deceased, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date This land is very fertile, and well worthy the attention of any one wishing to purchase so small a tract. There is a good orchard of peach and apple trees, and some other improvements thereon.

HUDSON MARTIN,
JAMES WOODS,
NATHAN CRAWFORD, } *Comm'rs.*

January 30. p22s.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Manchester Turnpike, on the 10th inst. a light Mulatto Man, named JACK, about 24 or 25 years old, rather over the middle stature, a bad countenance when spoken to, large mouth with a bushy head of hair; his clothing is such as labourers usually wear, which he may probably change. I have reason to suspect he will endeavor to make his way to some of the northern states and pass as a free man; it is highly probable he may have obtained a free pass. All persons are hereby warned against carrying him out of the state, or entertaining or employing him in any capacity whatever.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver him to me, or Ten Dollars if he is lodged in any jail in the state, and information given to me so that I get him again. W. TRUEHEART

Hanover county, Dec. 20th, 1803. 3w

For Sale,

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the house, and is an excellent waiter.—Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 22d.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

NOTICE.

In the case of Ephraim Macquillen, a Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Ephraim Macquillen, bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, }
JOHN ST. JOHN, } Assignees.

December 27, 1803.

IRISH LINENS.

good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of William Winge, deceased, late of King William county, will please to make them known previous to the first day of May next, in order that provision may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea against any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,

Administrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Hill & Rea

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Jas. REA is authorised to close the business. The GOODS on hand, consisting of a neat assortment, suitable for a country store, will be sold on advantageous terms to a person who will take the whole. The TENEMENT, on which stands an excellent Store, Lumber-House and Stable, will be either sold or rented to the purchaser of the Goods.

Robert Hill.
James Rea.

New-Canton, 1st Jan. 1804. tf

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed fast-sailing Ship

AURORA,

WILL be dispatched with all possible speed; freight offered immediately will be received on reasonable terms. Apply to

Robertson & Brown.

6000 bushels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 13, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction; and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

To the Public.

DURING the ensuing year J. OGILVIE will continue to pursue the professional instruction of youth in the city of Richmond. His course of instruction embraces Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography, History, Geometry, natural and Moral Philosophy, political Economy and Metaphysics; exercises in Composition and Elocution, Periodical public exhibitions & examinations will also constitute regular and essential parts of the plan he proposes to pursue. His charge for tuition will be fifty dollars per annum for instruction in the several departments of science, and forty dollars for instruction in the different branches of elementary literature, he proposes to teach; the fee for tuition to be paid quarterly in advance. Every pupil will also be expected to pay three dollars annually on entrance to defray the expence of fuel and the rent of the school & lecture room By considerate and candid men, J. Ogilvie presumes that no apology or explanations will be deemed necessary, for the additional charge of thirteen dollars annually. The fees of tuition, are at present palpably and proverbially below the standard of equitable compensation for the labor which the instructor undergoes and the services he renders. A very brief statement will place this important subject in a clear and interesting light. The paramount importance of education is acknowledged by all. It is the *radical* profession, on which the virtue, accomplishments and happiness of individuals, what occupation soever they may embrace and in what situation soever they are placed, essentially depend. The blessings and the very being of republican liberty, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the extirpation of prevailing errors, are obviously & indissolubly connected with the efforts of enlightened & energetic instructors. The friend of mankind and the lover of his country, will desire nothing more ardently, than that this profession, which so many causes have combined to degrade, should be restored to its proper rank in public estimation and practical utility — But it were chimerical to indulge a hope of this sort, whilst the pecuniary compensation which the instructor receives for his services however important, for his exertions however laborious, is so miserable scanty, as to doom him to celibacy, insuperable indigence and sordid obscurity Until instructors shall receive a pecuniary compensation proportioned to their talents, attainments and services, the education of youth must be abandoned to sciolists, pretenders and pedants. Men of enterprise, genius and learning, will necessarily prefer those occupations, where such accomplishments are most likely to obtain their proper estimation & reward. Altho' he will probably expose himself to the charge of egotism, J. Ogilvie cannot in justice to the subject and himself forbear to add, that since his arrival in Virginia, his abilities such as they are, have been exerted in the business of juvenile education with assiduity and enthusiasm. To this pursuit he has devoted the flower of his youth and the best energies of his mind No exertions to which his faculties were adequate, have been spared, to qualify himself to communicate useful knowledge and instil virtuous principles into the minds of youth. On every branch of literature and science comprehended in his course, he has endeavored to collect information from every accessible source. If on any subject he inculcates erroneous principles, he can truely say, it does not proceed from the want of sincere wishes and persevering efforts to discover and incalculate truth. Sedentary confinement, uninterrupted labor and nocturnal study have impaired his health, enfeebled his frame and extinguished he fears for ever the native cheerfulness and ardor of his mind.—Hitherto the pleasure of indulging an early and romantic predilection, and the consoling consciousness of having zealously endeavored to be useful, have been the principal rewards of his exertions. Far from having had it in his power to accumulate the means of physical independence, he has scarcely been able to obtain a comfortable subsistence. These observations are not made in the spirit of repining or complaint, but for the purpose of obviating a misconstruction of the motive which has induced him to increase his charge for tuition. He is destined probably during the prime of his life to pursue the business of juvenile instruction, nor does he murmur at his destiny.—At the same time he cannot think himself justly exposed to the charge of unreasonable selfishness, when he indulges a wish, that the emoluments of the laborious and useful occupation he pursues should be sufficient to afford the means of comfortable subsistence and the prospect of permanent exemption, from the severest disasters in the black catalogue of human misfortunes, *debt* and *destitution*.

P. S. J. Ogilvie wishes to receive five or six of his pupils as boarders; his terms for boarding will be forty five pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly, and punctually, and the first quarter in advance.

Richmond, January 1, 1804.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE following Certificate of navy stock of the U. States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, esq. Commissioner of Loans, has been lost or mislaid, viz:

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 8 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is signed by John Hopkins, commissioner of loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the said certificate, shall be generously rewarded.

James Currie,

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1803.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

The house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mecluston, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Callicoes.	Fashionable Ribbons,
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Lutstring Umbrellas.
Lutstrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muslins.	Moleskin Vest Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	peior quality.
Spanish Segars, of a su-	

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

4439 Acres of valuable LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 20th, 1803.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and sire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hospitality, &c. will stand the ensuing season near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following. Extensive pasturage, of superior quality, will be furnished GRATIS, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. The money will be expected for the season of such Mares as are pastured, before they are removed, and notes sent with those that are not to be left with the horse, payable the first of August next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouse, and 55 from Carterville. Mares fed, if required.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of Mansfield Watkins, a Bankrupt.

YOUR having failed to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Mansfield Watkins, at their office in the city of Richmond on the 14th day of January, 1804, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, agreeable to notice given for that purpose: You are hereby required to attend the said commissioners at their office in the city of Richmond on the 18th day of February next; and to produce your receipts and payments touching the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and to make a dividend of the same.

By order of the Commissioners.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' office, Richmond, January 12, 1804.

ROBERT GORDON, & Co.

Have this day received, and offer for Sale,

20 Pipes, 11 Hhds. and 34 quarter Casks of choice

MADEIRA WINE,

The best and oldest which can be procured in Madeira for Bills of Exchange.

They expect in two or three weeks an additional supply, furnished by different houses in Madeira; and hereafter it is their intention to keep on hand a more considerable stock than heretofore.

They have also for sale, a few Pipes good French Brandy and Butts Antigua Rum, 3 years old; a few tons Bar Iron, and a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Richmond, January 20, 1804. 3w.

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be used as Theatre, upon the lot opposite Mrs Heron's, Shockoe Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804.

For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Westham, and six miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good soil—conveniency to the seat of government; a handsome situation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill seat, with permission to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good spring water.

The subscriber would be glad also to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. These houses are not finished, but they will be completed in course of the spring, and one of them is now in sufficient forwardness to shew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at Hanover Courthouse, on the 22d day of February next, (it being court day)

THE plantation formerly the property of William Norvell, deceased, in the county of Hanover, containing 338 acres, with the half of a valuable Grist Mill, adjoining the same, on Chickahominy Swamp, within twelve miles of Richmond. The land is pleasantly situated and remarkably healthy; and has on it a good dwelling house, kitchen, dairy, and three good barns, one of which is commodious and lately built—also a valuable Orchard affording a sufficiency of fruit every other year to make from 250 to 300 gallons of brandy. The Mill is situated in a good neighbourhood, and receives annually from 130 to 150 barrels of toll corn.

The terms of sale will be one third in hand, the balance in six and twelve months. A deed of trust on the property will be required to secure the two last payments.

Thomas Norvell.

January 5th, 1804.

Kentucky LAND for Sale.

ONE tract containing 2000 acres, lying in the county of Fleming, on the waters of Licking.

One do. do. 1000 do. do. do.

One do. do. 3200 do. } in the county of Mason, on Ohio river & Lawrence's Creek.

One do. do. 2000 do. } in the co. of Clarke on Kentucky river.

The above will be sold very low, or exchanged for property in this state.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, January 9th, 1803

The Subscriber

Offers for sale that valuable Property called

FAIRFIELD,

CONTAINING 200 acres of Land, in sight of Richmond, including the Race-Ground and Buildings thereon. This Land possesses many advantages, besides its contiguity to the city, which it is unnecessary to mention.

It will be laid off into lots, so as to suit those who wish to purchase small parcels of land, either for a retreat from the city or for grass lots. All the lots, or the greater part of them, will communicate with a public road leading to fine water, and each lot will have a proportion of wood land attached to it, or adjoining to a lot of wood. The sale will commence on the premises, the 4th of June, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. One half of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the other half in twelve months—as soon as the lots are laid off they may be purchased at private sale.

Miles Selden.

Tree Hill, January 4th, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the subscribers will offer for sale, at Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or less, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was devised by John Jude to his daughter Jane, wife of the said John Price. This sale is made to satisfy a debt of 45*l.* with interest from the 28th day of January 1803, due from the said John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, }
DAVID BULLOCK, } Trustees.

January 2, 1804.

NOTICE.

To be sold, on Tuesday the 28th instant, at Public Auction,

ALL the personal Estate of MATTHEW MOODY, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and two Negroes. Terms, cash, for all sums under ten dollars, and six months credit on all sums above that amount; the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

THOMAS DIDDEP, Ex'or.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, and those indebted to the estate, to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be allowed.

Feb. 3d, 1804. THS. DIDDEP.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Dumfries, Virginia, on Saturday the 22d ult. a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself

Joseph Barnwell,

usually known by the name of JOE; complexion dark brown—person slender and rather handsome—walks erect—about thirty years of age, five feet eight to nine inches high—has the mark of sores on his legs—of a spacious and engaging address—is artful and very dishonest, and will assuredly rob whoever may be so unfortunate as to employ him,—his clothes not known, but has a pair of half boots nearly new, very sharp pointed at the toes, and is in the practice of dressing gay. He has money and will no doubt procure a free pass. He was long a waiter in Dumfries Tavern and is well known to travellers this way.

The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid on securing said Joe in Dumfries or Alexandria gaol, and twenty dollars will be paid for securing him in any prison within the United States. It is supposed he is gone for Boston, and will endeavor to procure a passage by water from Baltimore or Philadelphia. Those secreting or assisting said runaway will be prosecuted by the utmost severity of law.

Alexander Brown.

Dumfries, 2d Feb. 1804. ep3w